

Having thus briefly touched at the causes of our present embarrassment, let us now look to the remedy. This is plain and palpable. The triumph of Whig principles, and the administration of the Government by honest and capable men, can alone give us relief. This is a truth we would impress upon the honest men of all parties. The people know that if John Tyler had not proved a traitor to his political friends, we should now have had an old fashioned U. S. Bank in full operation; Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures, would have once more flourished; and in consequence, the people would have compelled the General Government to come forward in support of the credit of the States. His treachery has almost consigned us to the slaughter of Loco frism; and it remains for the people to determine whether they will extricate themselves and the country from the deep disgrace into which we have fallen, or whether the curses and abominations of a hard monied Government and a pauper population, are to be entailed upon us forever by the triumph of our political opponents in 1844.

**CHERAW GAZETTE.**

CHERAW, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1843.

The Editor is absent on professional business when the paper goes to press, owing to which some inaccuracies may be overlooked.

**WANTED.**

At this office, as apprentices, two active lads of good character, from 14 to 16 years of age, and able to read.

A shock of an earthquake was felt, one day last week, in Columbia, Charleston, Wilmington and Raleigh.

**THE FARMERS' REGISTER.**—We have received the January number of this periodical, which is the first under the management of the new Editor, Mr. PLEASANTS; and our readers will consider it no small praise to say that it well sustains the character of the work whilst in the hands of the former Editor. The Table of Contents, which is excluded this week, for want of room, shall appear in our next. The present number is the commencement of a new series; the time is therefore suitable for new subscribers to commence taking the work.—The general agent, Mr. PLEASANTS STABLEY, is now in this state, and expects to visit the Pee Dee country in the course of the spring. In the mean time Postmasters any where would forward names and money without expense, which they are authorized by the Post Office laws to do.

**THE MAGNOLIA.**—The February No. of this periodical has come to hand, and is one of the best which has been issued. We shall copy the table of contents next week.

**EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL TOUR AND SURVEY.**—We invite attention to the article on the first page under the above title. Mr. Colman's reports of his Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts are among the most valuable papers on the subject of agriculture ever given to the public in this country. That his reports from Europe will be of calculable value to the country can be attested by no one who has read his Massachusetts reports and who knows any thing of European agriculture.—Although the crops, the soils, the climates, and the labors of Europe are all different from ours, particularly in the southern states, still the general principles which are at the foundation of improvements in soils and crops are the same in all countries and climates. An intelligent agriculturist cannot read a good report of a good system of general agriculture in any part of the world without profit.

We return our thanks to the Hon. JOHN CAMPBELL for sundry valuable public documents.

**CONGRESS.**

In the Senate the Oregon bill finally passed by a small majority. On the third instant, Mr. Berrien made a report from the Judiciary Committee on the bill of the House, and a bill of the Senate to repeal the bankrupt act. The report recommends that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed; and that the bill from the House be so amended as not to repeal the act, but abolish the provision for voluntary bankruptcy, and require the consent of a majority of creditors to force a debtor to bankruptcy. On the 6th Mr. Archer moved a reconsideration of the vote on the Oregon bill. The question of reconsideration was postponed till the next day. On the same day the Senate took up an Exchequer bill on the table, and Mr. Talladge made a very able speech on the subject of the currency.

On the 7th the motion to reconsider the question on the Oregon bill was taken up and lost, by a vote of 24 to 24; not a majority for it. Had this question and vote been on the passage of the bill it would have been lost.

On the same day Mr. McDuffie submitted resolutions in favor of adopting measures to revive the commerce of the country, increase its revenue, and prevent the accumulation of debts; also for modifying the tariff to a strictly revenue standard, and retrenching expenses. On the next day, Mr. Evans submitted a string of resolutions which he said he would move as an amendment to Mr. McDuffie's when taken up. These declare that the principal causes which depressed the commerce of the country were the want of a good currency, and state repudiation; that the Federal Government will not pay the state debts but that the states themselves ought to do it.

that the thanks of Congress be presented to Mr. Washington, and that the articles be deposited in the State Department, which was adopted. On motion of Mr. Tallaferra the address of Messrs. Summers and Adams were ordered on the journal. The House then adjourned, though early in the day.

**TEMPERANCE.**

In the large, wealthy, and populous district of Newbury such has been the influence of the Temperance Reform upon public opinion, that at the January meeting of the Commissioners of Roads, the time when it was usual for retailers to apply for a renewal of their licenses, there was not a single application. Such a thing has probably not occurred in any district in the state before, since the present license system went fully into operation.

At Laurens C. H. the last retail shop has recently been closed; and the Commissioners have determined to grant no licenses for the district.

**MR. CAREY IS NOW IN CHARLESTON LECTURING ON TEMPERANCE.**

We see in a Columbia paper an advertisement offering for sale a quack nostrum on the recommendation of "two members of Congress from South Carolina." The Hon. S. H. BUTLER recommends it as "highly valuable in colds, because" he certifies "I have experienced relief from it myself, and I can safely recommend it as possessing great healing powers." The Italics are so marked in the certificate. The Hon. JAMES ROGERS adds: "I have tried the above medicine, and concur entirely in Mr. Butler's opinion."

*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* If members of Congress would confine the publication of their opinions and certificates to the subject of national politics and President-making—the one in which a large proportion of them seem to feel the deepest interest, and with which they are, generally, somewhat acquainted—they would be less apt to fall into ludicrous mistakes, than in making publications on Therapeutics and Materia Medica. The only "healing" power in Therapeutics (known to those who understand the subject) is the *vis medicatrix nature*. Suppose this power to be extinguished in the animal body to which the "Life Preserver" of the two members of Congress from South Carolina is applied, and what would be the effect produced by its "great healing powers"? The language of the honorable gentlemen is about as correct as it would be to speak of the propelling power of the grease and blacklead applied to a wagon wheel. All intelligent physiologists know that in healing processes in the animal economy, medicines act only by removing obstacles out of nature's way, or by aiding nature in removing or overcoming them. The "healing" is done by nature herself. If the Honorable "members of Congress" apply to a physician a dozen times, and he relieves them each time of their "colds," though in all the successive instances, a change of symptoms requires a change or modification of treatment, they think nothing of it. Treating diseases is his vocation. He has studied it, understands it, and therefore he feeds in it. But if they apply to a quack empiric, or what is more common, if he applies to them for permission to experiment upon them, and his experiment fails, nothing is said about it. But if his nostrum happens to suit the particular variety and stage of "cold" from which they suffer, they are in raptures that a fellow so ignorant should know how to cure a cold, and they give him an unqualified certificate of their confidence in him, or rather, in his "medicine," as a general cold-curer; and that without reference to the variety or stage of the cold—to constitution or age—to climate or season—to the effect upon the secretions, whether cutaneous, renal or mucous—whatever may be the state of the body, whether sthenic or asthenic—whether it suffers from plethora or depletion—whether it needs bleeding or stimulants, starving or stuffing—whatever may have been the previous state of health—whatever organ may be affected, however, and to whatever extent; let the disease only be called "a cold," and whatever the symptoms, this is "the best medicine." Because the Honorable gentlemen once "tried" travelling up the river from the mouth of Potomac Creek, and thus they reached Washington City, do they therefore infer that by travelling up the river from Georgetown, Baltimore, Philadelphia or Columbia, they will also reach Washington City? No. Why do they not? Because they understand the subject matter of consideration, and know better. We repeat the adage: *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

We mean no disrespect to the "two members of Congress from South Carolina." Nor can the most fastidious allege that there is any indecency in the introduction of their names into our columns in connection with this subject. They gave the certificates (supposing them to be genuine) with their names appended by themselves, evidently for the purpose of being made public, and thereby challenged public scrutiny.

The small pox is now prevailing to more or less extent in Boston and New Orleans, and one or two small towns in Mississippi. It was stated in the Columbia Chronicle two or three weeks since, on the authority of a letter from Charleston, that it existed also in that city.

We see advertised in the Georgetown Observer, a negro man committed to the jail of Williamsburg "who says his name is Jim, and that he belongs to Neal McBride of Chesterfield District." If the law requires nothing to be done to inform the owners of runaway slaves taken up and committed to jail, except to advertise in any paper which the sheriff or jailor may select for that purpose, it ought to be amended. It is the interest of sheriffs or jailors to retain slaves as long as they can, because their fees are thereby increased. It is therefore their interest to select that paper for advertising which the owner of a slave committed will be least apt to see, or hear of. Not many sheriffs or jailors would do so; yet the law ought not allow any to do it.

The Naval Court Martial for the trial of ALEXANDER SIDDELL MCKENZIE and others, for alleged murder on board the brig Somers, is in session in the city of New York. Commander McKenzie admitted the facts alleged, and plead not guilty to the charges, which are murder, oppression, illegal punishment, and conduct unbecoming an officer. It is probable that the trial will not occupy a shorter time than the Court of Inquiry consumed in its investigations.

Judge Bertr of New York has recently decided that a foreigner, after residing a certain time in this country, is entitled to avail himself of the Bankrupt Law for the purpose of extinguishing debts contracted in his own country before he ran away to this. Is it any wonder that, in the light of such decisions, we should be considered a nation of thieves and robbers, by foreigners?

The following statement appeared in the Charleston Mercury of the 4th February, and was overlooked by us at the time or we should have copied it sooner. Humbugs are so common in our day, and the public seem so easily gulled by them, that every exposure of any of them calculated to impress the popular mind, ought to be as extensively circulated as possible by the conductors of newspapers.

**THE SO-CALLED MERMAID.**

"We have examined the production recently exhibited at the Masonic Hall purporting to be 'the most wonderful curiosity in the world—the Mermaid.' This pretended wonder is formed by the artificial union of two very distinct and widely separated species—an Ape and a Fish.

The form of the head—the presence of hands with flat nails, and the long canine teeth, prove that the upper part of this compound belongs to the order quadrumana or four handed animals, which are composed of many genera and species, that are usually called by the general name of Monkeys. The presence of cheek pouches, which in this dried specimen are thrust upwards on the cheek bones, announce it to have been an inhabitant of the old world and not of the new, as no American Monkey has as yet been discovered with these appendages. The specimen has become much distorted and disguised in the preparation; it appears, however, to be that of an African species, frequently seen in the menageries of the United States.

The lower part is the tail, together with the skin of the body of a Fish of the order Malacopterygii Abdominalis of Cuvier, which includes a large family of fishes whose rays are all soft, followed by a second one, small and adipose. The method which has been adopted to impose this gross deception on the public, is the following. The body of a Monkey, (the hips and lower extremities having been removed), is inserted into the skin of the Fish deprived of its head—the vertebral column of the Monkey descending eight or ten inches into the fish's skin. The termination of the fish skin upwards can be traced without much difficulty round the body, resting on the skin of the Monkey which passes underneath.

This caricature of nature is rendered more absurd when we take into consideration that we have here the whole of the chest of a Monkey and the skin of the whole chest, abdomen and tail of a Fish, giving to the animal two chests and two abdomens. Regarding as we do the exhibition of such a deformity, an injury to natural science—as calculated to perpetuate on the minds of the ignorant an absurd fable, and to extort money from the public under false pretences, we feel it our duty to expose this vile deception, and to denounce the man who exhibits it as an impostor.

JOHN BACHMAN, M. D.  
J. EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D.  
Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of the State of So. Car.  
E. GEDDINGS, M. D.  
Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of the State of So. Car.  
LEWIS R. GIBBS, M. D.  
Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, Charleston College.

*Quere*—Is there no way by which impostors like those who practise this trick upon a too credulous public can be suitably punished? Lawyers, we believe, have a way of bringing suit for the recovery of money obtained by false pretences. If a few hundred of those who paid their money for a sight of this made Mermaid, were to bring suit in this form against the exhibitor, the sum total of the costs would amount to a very considerable fine.

*Quere* again—Could not the vendors of quack nostrums be punished by suits in this form, brought by the numerous invalids who have been induced by the false statements of their advertisements, to purchase their stuff?

The recent instances of swindling practiced by some of the "sovereign" States of the Union, in first contracting, and then refusing, or neglecting to pay, large debts, and the swindling encouraged by the Bankrupt Law of Congress, and practiced by thousands upon thousands under that law, furnish an apology if not an excuse for language like the following copied from the Montreal Gazette:

"Communities may become so corrupt as to render it absolutely necessary for the welfare of mankind that they should be punished with a strong arm. A spirit of licentiousness and immorality may have so affected a Government as to convert its statesmen into mere sharpers, and the body of its people into pirates, forgers, swindlers and robbers. Such a community and such a Government do we believe the United States to be at the present moment, and it becomes a very serious question whether, after the recent examples that have been afforded, Great Britain would not be doing a service to the world and justice to her own interests by taking a firm and decided stand against the insolent pretensions and most dishonest practices of that Republic."

"From a 'shrewd,' 'calculating,' 'smart' nation, they have gradually grown worse and worse till honesty has become a weakness, and the first merchants in the land figure as forgers, felons, and defrauders. Rome in its worst days never presented so loathsome a spectacle; and we do not hesitate to state it as our firm opinion that very little is required to render the American nation a nation of outlaws, whose hand is against every one and every one against them, and the American flag a piratical flag, supported by plunder and rapine."

MR. CLAY AT MOBILE.—This distinguished citizen was to be at Mobile on the 1st instant, and most magnificent arrangements were made by the citizens of that place for his reception. But to their great disappointment the boat on board which he had embarked from New Orleans did not arrive on that day. It was afterwards ascertained that the failure was caused by an accident which befel the boat. Two days afterwards intelligence was received that the steamer Creole was down the bay making her way up with HENRY CLAY on board. In a few minutes the whole city was in commotion, and "alive with enthusiasm." The steamboats in port lighted up their fires and moved

down the river to form an escort. The military turned out extemporaneously in their gorgeous uniform, and the citizens in countless crowds thronged the wharf, on foot, on horse back, and in carriages. We have not room for a description of the scene on the appearance of the boats and their arrival at the wharf, with flying colors and crowded decks; the debarkation of the eminent Guest, and his triumphal escort through the thronged streets of the city in an open carriage drawn by four splendid and richly caparisoned grey horses. Of the liberal and patriotic spirit with which this able, faithful, and long tried servant of his country was welcomed by all parties, some opinion may be formed from the following:

**ADDRESS OF GOV. GAYLE.**

"MR. CLAY—The citizens of Mobile have assigned me the grateful and pleasing duty of congratulating you on your arrival in Alabama, and of assuring you of the unfeigned satisfaction your visit affords them in bidding you welcome to our shores. I represent the entire body of our citizens, who disdain, on this occasion, to be recognised by any party designations. Our municipal authorities, our military companies, our scientific, literary and professional men, our farmers, mechanics and merchants—all, sir, of every trade, calling and vocation, unite with one voice in the offer of their cordial salutations, and in tendering to you the hospitalities of this ancient city. This, sir, is the spontaneous homage which an intelligent, discerning and virtuous community, are ever ready to pay to great talents, to exalted worth, and to eminent public services.

Your connexion with public affairs embraces a period of more than thirty years, and when it is remembered, that during the time, you have been called to participate in the control and management of almost every department of the public service, and that you have exerted a marked and decisive influence upon those great measures which have been proposed as proper to fix and settle the policy of the government, it is obvious, that the events of your life and the history of the republic are so blended, that the pages which record the one must include the other. During your long, arduous, and conspicuous career, it could not be expected, that you would escape those angry party collisions which are inseparable from free government. Nor could it be supposed, that the prejudices and passions which these collisions seldom fail to excite, would exempt your conduct from occasional, unjust and illiberal criticism. But like all bad feelings and passions, their duration has been brief. They have vanished before the light of truth, and given way to those sentiments of justice and liberality which the American people will always ultimately entertain towards their faithful public servants. And now, sir, when you have withdrawn from the perplexities and cares of public business, and sought in retirement the repose so congenial to the evening of life, it cannot but be gratifying to behold the cheerfulness with which your countrymen every where, and of every party, bear witness to your ardent and lofty patriotism and to the purity and integrity of your political life.

"We of Mobile, in an especial manner, owe you a debt of gratitude for your patriotic efforts in inducing the government to wrest from the dominion of the King of Spain this interesting section of the Union. Those who were opposed to this step were alarmed at, and deprecated the wrath of Great Britain, which they supposed would be roused against us by any interference with the territories of Spain, then her friend and ally. But as it formed no part of your creed to take counsel from the imaginary fears of the colossal power of the mistress of the seas, you fearlessly and eloquently maintained our right to the possession of the country, and demonstrated the policy and propriety of subjecting it to our laws. Mobiles was then an obscure village, a mere dependency of a Spanish military post—you now behold it a city of extensive commerce, and the emporium of one of the largest staple States in the Union. For this, sir, and for all the distinguished services you have rendered this great country, we tender you our thanks and gratitude, and again I bid you welcome, thrice welcome to the State of Alabama."

We have not space for the eloquent reply of Mr. Clay.

The two mates of the brig Poultney, of Baltimore, attempted about the 25th November, to murder the captain and take the vessel, which at the time was on a voyage to South America. The plan seems to have been badly concerted and worse executed. The Captain was knocked down late at night, whilst he was passing up the companion way, by one of the mates; the other mate immediately went on deck to prevent the crew from interfering, by telling them that the captain had a scuffle with the second mate and would certainly shoot any of them who might enter the cabin. Some of them, however, did enter and save the captain's life. One of the mates is said to be from Charleston, and well educated. These facts are stated by the captain of a vessel which arrived in Boston from Pernambuco. The plot seems not to have been communicated to any of the crew. Those who would have McKenzie convicted of murder for executing Spencer and others for plotting a similar crime, may derive some comfort from this. If piracy on board American vessels is what they wish, it would seem they are likely to be gratified.

Since the above was put in type we have received the Charleston Courier of the 8th, in which we find the following paragraphs:

"MUTINY.—A letter from Havana says: 'We have had a 'Somers Mutiny' in a small scale.—The brig *Gansa*, of Boston, Capt. Sauter, master, from Mobile for the former port, put in here two days since, the crew having refused duty and plotted to murder the Captain and Mate, and take the brig to the *Ile of Pines* of course. Three of them are in irons and will be soon home for trial—the brig will proceed on her voyage as soon as she can procure men, which at present are rather scarce.'"

"MISSING VESSEL.—Schr. Abagail, of Provincetown, sailed from Turks Island, Sept. 28, deeply laden with salt, for Norfolk, since which nothing has been heard of her. She also had on board a quantity of specie. Captain Alexander Lossand was master, aged 22 years; Mr. Samuel S. Snow, 1st officer was 25 years old, and has left a wife; one of her seamen was Manuel Francis, aged 18. The two other seamen, names and residences unknown."

The decision of the Court of Inquiry in the Somers case has been published, and fully justifies Commander McKenzie, to whom, and his officers, it awards high praise for their conduct on the occasion.

**PEE DEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
This Society will hold its Anniversary meeting at Cheraw in the Town Hall, on the 22d February at 11 o'clock, when the following premiums will be awarded:

- For the greatest production of Upland Cotton per acre, on any quantity of land not less than one half acre to each effective hand, nor in any case less than five acres. The land to lie in a body and to be capable of producing without manure not more than 500 lbs. per acre. A Silver Cup of the value of \$30
- Low grounds not more than 800 lbs. per acre, a like premium.
- Upland corn not more than 10 bushels per acre, a like premium.
- Low grounds, not more than 30 bushels per acre, a like premium. All to be regulated as the first premium.
- For the greatest production of Sweet Potatoes on an acre, a Silver cup of the value of \$10
- For the greatest production of Turnips on an half acre, a Silver cup of the value of \$5

The Anniversary Address will be delivered by General McQueen of Marlboro', the public are invited to attend. The Committee of Arrangements will provide a dinner for the occasion.  
WM. T. ELLERBE, Secretary.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN CAMPBELL as a candidate to represent the 4th Congressional district, composed of Chesterfield, Darlington, Marlborough, Marion, Williamsburg, Georgetown and Horry, in the next Congress.

**MARRIED.**  
In Anson county, N. C., on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., by Elder Joel Gullodge, James CHILDS, Esq., to Miss LIVELY GADDY.

The Prices Current same as last week.

The River is navigable for Steam Boats.

**ARRIVED.**  
11th, Steamer Oscola, with goods for D S Hatlee, D McNair, Tarrh, Pitman & Co. D Malloy, A P Lacoste, W L J Ried, Blue & Moore and J C Wadsworth of this place, and J B McDaniel, S Emanuel, John Witherspoon, C Coker & Brother, J S Gibson, J A Jolly, John McColton, M Townsend, A H Dozier of the interior.

**COMMITTED.**  
TO the Jail of Chesterfield District as a runaway, a negro woman who says her name is PRISCILLA. She is slender made, and very black; supposed to be about fifty years of age. She says she at one time belonged to Robert Martin of Charleston, So. Ca., and that he set her free: she has no papers showing the fact.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
JOHN BEVILL, Jailor C. D.  
Feb'y, 7th, 1843. 14 tf

**HATS! HATS!**  
JUST received a few cases very superior fresh "Nutra," "Brush," and "Casinero" Hats.  
D. MALLOY  
February 13, 1843. 14 tf

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
GENTLEMEN'S DELICATE SHOES, with a general stock of Shoes, just received and for sale by  
D. MALLOY.  
February 13, 1843. 14 tf

**FLOUR.**  
A Few Bbls. fine North Carolina Flour. Also, Buckwheat flour on hand and for sale by  
D. MALLOY.  
February 13, 1843. 14 tf

**HARDWARE.**  
D. MALLOY has just received in a large way: all of which will be sold cheap.  
February 13, 1843. 14 tf

**REV. E. H. DOWNING** and Lady propose to open a school in this town, should sufficient encouragement offer, on Wednesday the 1st of March next, in which will be taught all the branches usually taught in Academies. The scholastic year of eleven months, will be divided into equal sessions of 5 1/2 months each.

The following are the terms of Tuition, per quarter, payable in advance.

For Reading and Spelling,	\$4 00
The same, with Writing and Arithmetic,	6 00
The same, with English Grammar and Composition, Geography History,	8 00
The same, with Latin and Greek,	10 00
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, and Drawing,	10 00

Cheraw, February 13, 1843. 14 tf

**TEMPERANCE ANIVERSARY.**  
THE Washington Temperance Society of Cheraw, will celebrate their anniversary on Wednesday, the 22nd of February next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Methodist Episcopal Church. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion, and the Declaration of Independence of the Washington Temperance Society will be read. The inhabitants of the Town and surrounding country are respectfully invited to attend.  
GEO. W. McIVER, SECRETARY.

**SHERIFF SALES.**  
ON Writs of *Fieri Facias* will be sold before the Court House door on the first Monday and day following in March next within the legal term as the following property, viz:  
250 Acres of land more or less whereon the defendant resides adjoining lands owned by Isaac Timmons, P. Johnson, John Ancker, et al. at the suit of J. H. Ratliff vs. Stephen Jackson.  
400 Acres of land more or less whereon the defendant resides, bounded north by the state line, south and east by estate of Peter Mays' land, at the suit of the Adm'r of Mary Rushing for the Exor's of Peter Mays vs. Lewis Meador.  
Terms—Cash—Purchasers to pay for necessary papers.  
JNO. EVANS, SH'F C. D.  
Sh'f. Office, Feb. 11, 1843. 14-3t

**ATTENTION!**  
**LIGHT INFANTRY.**  
PARADE in front of Pickard's Shop, Wednesday 22nd inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. in full winter uniform, with 9 rounds Blank Cartridges. Also, Ball Cartridges for target firing. By order,  
J. T. McINTOSH, O. S.  
Feb. 14th, 1843. 14-3t

**NEW GOODS.**  
RECEIVED this day per Steamer *Owelo*, a good stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold at very low prices.  
P. MALLOY.  
February 13, 1843. 14

**THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT, District of South Carolina, IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
WHEREAS, Charles W. Garner, planter, of Darlington District, State of South Carolina, hath filed a Petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the United States, made, and now in force concerning Bankrupts, and that he may have the benefit of the said Act; this is to give notice of the said Petition, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the Hon. Robert B. Gilchrist, Judge of the said Court, at a Court to be holden at the Federal Court House, in Charleston, on Monday, the sixth day of March next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at which place and time all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petitioner should not be granted.  
Charleston, 4th day of February, 1843.  
H. Y. GRAY, CLERK.  
Feb. 14th, 1843. 14

**GENERAL ORDERS, HEAD QUARTERS, COLUMBIA, 1st Feb., 1843.**  
ORDER No. 3.  
PETER DE LA TORRE, Esq., having been appointed and commissioned Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lt. Col. A. Mazyk, resigned, will be respected and obeyed accordingly.  
By order of the Commander in Chief,  
C. F. HAMPTON, *Aid de Camp*.  
14.....11

**CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT.**  
ROBERT ROGERS, made suit to me to grant him letters of Administration, on the unadministered part of the Estate of Capt. William Ellerbe, deceased, (with the Will annexed).  
These are to cite the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held at Chesterfield Court House, on Friday the 24th inst., to show cause why the said administration should not be granted.  
Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of February, 1843.  
T. BRYAN, C. G. D.  
\* Feb 14 14 3t

**TAX NOTICE.**  
I WILL attend as follows to take Returns and receive the Taxes for Chesterfield District:  
At Chesterfield C. H. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th March next.  
At Mount Craghan on Friday the 10th.  
At 21-keeper's Old Store on Saturday the 11th.  
At Michael Miller's on Monday the 12th.  
At John Seegren's on Tuesday the 14th.  
At Speers' Mills on Wednesday the 15th.  
At John Johnson's on Thursday the 16th.  
At Steer Pen Springs on Friday the 17th.  
At Levi Casady's on Saturday the 18th.  
At Cheraw on Wednesday and Thursday the 22nd and 23d.  
N. B.—All returns must be made by the 27th day of March, as the books close.  
STEPHEN B. MILLER, T. C. G. D.  
January 31st 1843. 13-7

**THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT, District of South Carolina, IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
WHEREAS, James King, Merchant of Darlington District, South Carolina, hath filed a Petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the United States, made, and now in force, concerning Bankrupts; and that he may have the benefit of the said Act; this is to give notice of the said Petition, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the Honorable ROBERT B. GILCHRIST, Judge of the said Court, at a Court to be holden at the Federal Court House in Charleston on Wednesday the 14th day of February next at eleven o'clock, A. M., at which place and time all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petitioner should not be granted.  
H. Y. GRAY, Clerk.  
Charleston 30th Jan. 1843. 13-3t

**FRESH MEDICINES & C. AT THE NEW DRUG STORE, CHERAW, S. C.**  
IN ADDITION to his former stock, the undersigned has received by the recent arrival a supply of Drugs and Medicines, all of which are of the first quality, among which will be found the following, viz: Aq. Fortis, muriatic, nitric and acetic acids, Alcohol, Aq. Ammoniac, Aq. Borsx, Blue Vitriol, Barley, Role Armeniac, Prussian Blue, Fig Blue, Burgundy Pitch, Blue Pill Mass, Chamomile Flowers, Cantarides, Cobalt, Colombo Root, Cinch, Camphor, Charcoal, English and American Cloves, Elm Bark, Guaiac, Gum Arabic, Gum Kino, Gum Asafoetida, Gum Guaiac, Gum Tragacanth, Spanish Indigo, Jalap, Red'd Liqueur, Lunar Caustic, Potash, Magnesia, Mustard, Olive Oil, Oil, Volatile Oils, Opium, Quackeal, and Soda Powder, Maccoboy and Sassafras together with a great variety of Perfumery &c. the whole of which are at price depending with the times.  
M. MACDONALD.  
Jan'y, 10, 1843.

**GENERAL ORDER, HEAD QUARTERS, COLUMBIA, 20th Jan.**  
ORDERS, No. 2.  
ARTHUR M. HUGER, Esq., of Darlington District, South Carolina, having been appointed and commissioned Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lt. Col. A. Mazyk, resigned, will be respected and obeyed accordingly.  
The Aid de Camp will be appointed and commissioned accordingly.  
The Aids de Camp will be appointed and commissioned accordingly.  
By order of the Commander in Chief,  
C. F. HAMPTON, *Aid de Camp*.  
Jan. 26, 1843.

**THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT, District of South Carolina, IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
WHEREAS, Charles W. Garner, planter, of Darlington District, State of South Carolina, hath filed a Petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the United States, made, and now in force concerning Bankrupts, and that he may have the benefit of the said Act; this is to give notice of the said Petition, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the Hon. Robert B. Gilchrist, Judge of the said Court, at a Court to be holden at the Federal Court House, in Charleston, on Monday, the sixth day of March next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at which place and time all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petitioner should not be granted.  
Charleston, 4th day of February, 1843.  
H. Y. GRAY, CLERK.  
Feb. 14th, 1843. 14